

very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the dock of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use, of an article which embraces his own labor, to return, in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

The farmer and the agricultural tourist, who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation; and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. Of course, the farmer admitted that the farmer was not a sheep by this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow-farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool which sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the tradesmen.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small stocks, numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which they sheep is to cost a six-cent pound if of the value of 20 cents or less, and 12 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep, and \$36 that from the wool of fifty sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will add to the cost of the article, and will be passed on to the consumer.

When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmers' tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesmen for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices the tariff profit which they have exacted from him, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacturer. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool, seemed so profitable an increase in price, more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in wool-raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered, it is made apparent that in the case of a small proportion of those who own sheep the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our household necessities, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

It, however, in the absence of such combinations, a healthy competition reduces the price of any particular division of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is evidently evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combining to maintain the price of high prices, any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative; and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus we find that the combinations exist, a case would seem to be presented for a reduction of taxation. The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the Government be presented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Now can the presentation of the AFRICA made of such considerations to the man be with any degree of fairness, unfeignedness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if, in the emergency that presses upon us, our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as their self-interest, of course, already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to

our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair and safe revision of our tariff laws is under-estimated. It will require on the part of the Congress

great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more SUBJECT TO than 4,000 articles are subject DUTY. Many of these do not pay a cent to our manufacturers, but our own manufacturers, and manufacturers hardy worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate, by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the RAW MATERIAL used in manufacturing, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of the necessities of life. It would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such reduction or free importation would serve largely to reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who themselves are subject to free material. Thus the people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market and affording their employees more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution REVENUE, should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the conduct of those intrusted with the seal of a constitutional government. But the combination of party and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action.

Both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction, and neither as citizens nor partisans are our countrymen to be moved to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

Our progress toward a wise A CONDITION, NOT CONCLUSION will not be im- A THEORY. proved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savor so much of hasty epithets. It is a CONDITION which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated.

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Our progress toward a wise

NOT HAPPY.

THE PARRELLITES HIT HARD BY THE SUCCESS OF UNIONIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

Alleged Failure of the Esmonde-O'Connor Mission in America—The Queen's Movements—Biography of the Prince Consort—The Royal Execution Case—Clericals Excited Over the Battle of the Political Educational Organizations—The Pope's Affection for Ireland—Edmund Yates' Cable Budget of Social and Political Gossip.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, December 6.—The Parrellites are not happy. The extraordinary and unexpected success of the Unionist demonstration has hit them hard, and the imprisonment of their leader, the Rev. Edmund Yates, has been a serious blow. Very few of the clerical leaders have been released, and those who have been released have been converted into deer forest. The Crofters are a lazy, idle lot of rogues, the "niggers" of Western Europe. They are exactly like those Russian peasants who, when a hair-brained reformer was shouting to them "no landlords, let every man earn his own bread on his own land by the sweat of his brow," responded: "Yes; by the sweat of his brow, and when crops fail?" Mr. Ross Winans who leases about a dozen deer forests in the Strathclyde and Galloway Districts, estimates that the deer population is 200,000 acres, does not say any regard to his territories as a small army of keepers, gamekeepers and watchers who have been specially selected and thoroughly trained to the work of carefully guarding their respective beats.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

There is war to the knife between the Clericals and the Unionists. The Esmonde-O'Connor mission has been a failure, and the Royal League has been a success. The Royal League has been a success, and the Clericals have failed. The Royal League has been a success, and the Clericals have failed.

LANCESTER'S NEW THEATER.

Mr. John Lancaster's new theater, which Mr. Phillips has just begun, will accommodate 1,800 persons. It is to have thirteen exits and thirteen balconies at every floor communicating with casements opening to the ground. The building, which is very elaborate, will be completed by August 8, 1888.

EDMUND YATES.

For Christmas Gifts. ALBUMS, \$2.50 TO \$20. Mermad & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th & Locust.

GOULD'S CITY PALACE.

A Squable Over Extra Charges in Renting the Structure.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, December 6.—When Jay Gould left New York on Saturday evening he was received by the entire community virtually as a hero. His arrival was the talk of the town, his city residence, has undergone a great change since last June. The entire work has been under the charge of Herter Bros., who sublet the various branches of the undertaking, winding up the renovation of the house with rich decorations. The whole cost has been about \$100,000. Mr. Gould has taken a deep interest in the overhauling of this house. Day after day during the last few weeks he has been in New York, and has been seen in his carriage, his city residence, has undergone a great change since last June. The entire work has been under the charge of Herter Bros., who sublet the various branches of the undertaking, winding up the renovation of the house with rich decorations. The whole cost has been about \$100,000. Mr. Gould has taken a deep interest in the overhauling of this house. 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BRITISH POLITICS.

LEADER SMITH'S SPEECH SEVERELY CRITICIZED BY THE LIBERALS.

The Tory Programme—Putting Off the Parliamentary Session—The Police After Mr. Gilhooley—President Carnot Moving Cautiously—Goblet Likely to Be Prime Minister—Russia's Warlike Preparations on the Austrian Frontier Causing Uneasiness—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, December 6.—A strong party spirit, engendered on the Irish question, is shown by the speeches last night of Smith, Tory leader in the Commons, at Doncaster, the Marquis of Echon, last Viscount of India, and Washington. They are ordinary, mild politicians. Ripon deserved his former leader, Hartington, and minimized the importance of the Hartington and Goschen meetings in Dublin, which he said consisted of persons collected from all parts, even abroad. Hartington and Chamberlain, he said, recently started the new theory that unanimity was necessary before a constitutional change was admissible. Such principle meant utter stagnation. They could never expect greater unanimity than is shown at present in Ireland by the return of 80 Parliament and 80 opponents. Smith roundly accused the Opposition of Parliament of obstruction. He made the discovery that the Opposition had made 7,300 speeches against 4,100 by the Government supporters. Without checking these figures, it may be pointed out that in the discussions of vast and complex measures like the coercion bill, which resulted in many excellent amendments designed to shield the innocent, a conspiracy of silence was observable on the part of the Government supporters, and it was the same with the Opposition.

THE MITCHELLSTOWN AFFAIR.

When the law officers were absolutely unable to prove their case, or cite a precedent, or find any other way out of the dilemma, Smith declared the policy of the Government was to restore confidence in the law and the administration of law in Ireland. A commentary on this is afforded by a protest signed by fifty-one ministers of religion of all sects at Bristol, expressing their distinct, emphatic and earnest protest against the Government procedure in Ireland, as interfering with personal liberty and the right of public meeting, in order to hush the national voice and crush the national life. Some of the signers are Church-of-England men, but the majority are dissenters, and therefore presented Liberals. Such a step, however, as a collective protest addressed to the Queen is of course significant. The Government, in spite of the tone of confidence of their supporters, are not anxious to meet Parliament, as there is no knowing what may happen.

DANGER AHEAD.

The Liberal-Unionists are tractable at present, but that may not last. Protection of the rock ahead, Bartlett and others are responsible for forcing it into prominence. The Tory programme is to try to allay the fears of the Liberal-Unionists, allies, and say that the matter is not yet sufficiently discussed. The next move will be to try to propose to conciliate the working classes, who might revolt at any time under a Churchill Government; therefore the Government will put off meeting of Parliament to the unprecedented late period of the end of February. They propose to introduce new rules, but for discussion only, rather than for serious consideration. The object is to gain time, not being able to make up their minds. The local government bill is between two stools. If made frankly elective it will displease the Liberal-Unionists.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S DILEMMA.

Goldwin Smith, in his unresponsible headed of all the Liberal-Unionists, is in a dilemma. He declared that no Irishman, Catholic or Protestant, could have done for national education what had been done in 1862 by Sir Alexander Macdonald, a Scotchman, devoted to Ireland. Macdonald is not a Scotchman, but an Irishman, and his name is Macdonald.

THE ENGLISH PEACE SOCIETY.

William Jones, Secretary of the English Peace Society, says that everywhere throughout his travels in America he has met with hearty kindness, and elicited from all kinds of society, from the President downwards, expressions of sympathy.

EXPOSED BY A BLUNDER.

An Alleged Plot to Assassinate Lord Hartington in Ireland.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The forenoon session of the Harper trial was spent in placing before the jury more testimony concerning Harper's accounts and his peculiar methods. Several book-keepers were examined on these points. J. W. Hoyt, the broker, made his statement that Benj. E. Hopkins became his creditor in June to the amount of \$90,000. He never paid it, and Kershaw & Co. could not pay him. Hoyt's account was given to W. H. Irwin & Co. by Hopkins' order. Witness never did any business with Harper. It was all with Hopkins. Concluded that he was not a broker. The trial was adjourned until the station where the suits were found to possess in the aggregate \$5 cents. How boys could reach Texas on these suits is a problem they had not stopped to calculate.

For Christmas Gifts,

500 PLATE SEA SETS, \$15 TO \$100. Mermud & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th & Locust.

THE HARPER TRIAL.

Evidence Showing the Methods of the Fidelity Wreckers.

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Judge White's Court.

There were two trials on the dockets of the Second District Police Court this morning. Jennie Olden and Carrie Brown, two low women, were fined \$5 each for disorderly conduct. The peace, Anna Washington paid \$15; Floyd Walton, \$10, and John Buskey, \$5. The trial of Oscar Heister, Walter Gazo, Tom King and George Goddard, all between 18 and 21, was adjourned.

Heister was sent to the Third District Station and that morning four were sent to the college in charge of a policeman, and the fifth was released.

The trial of the two boys at the station was adjourned until the next morning.

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Crum Livery Co.

CHANNING AND LOCUST ST.

Carriages and coaches at reasonable price.

Special attention given to boarders.

Telephone 1824. C. N. CHUM, Manager.

Gov. Bodwell's Condition.

AGUUSTA, Me., December 6.—Gov. Bowdell passed a restless night, but this morning his symptoms were more favorable. His physician says there is no danger at present.

Maguire's Expectorant Syrup.

Certain cure for coughs and bronchial complaints.

Alton Atoms.

Dr. and Mrs. Bateman of the Hotel Madison are now at Jefferson. They have determined to give their hall in Turner Hall.

Fulton Seely is to be the leader and trainer of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

Most of the macadam on Eighth street, between Alby and Easton, has been washed away.

Considerable ground was washed away on the hillside streets by the heavy rains of Saturday night.

The object is to be made in the Council to compel the street companies to run earlier cars down from the City Hall.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

President Sadi-Carnot, in an interview with M. Clemenceau, to-day insisted upon the necessity of union of all the Republicans in the Chambers, first to show

foreigners that Republicans can agree, and second, in order that they may vote an honest and sincere budget.

RUSSIAN CONGRATULATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 6.—The Journal de St. Petersburg congratulates France upon the election of M. Sadi-Carnot as President, but condemns the mob orators for using Russia's name for political purposes. The Journal says that Russia's interest was cordial, but was limited to the sincere wish to see France emerge happily from the crisis.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CROWN PRINCE.

MUNICH, December 6.—The President of the Chamber of Deputies has introduced a resolution expressing sympathy with Emperor William and Crown Prince Frederick William. The resolution says: "We admire the Crown Prince's moral courage in facing a severe illness. His strength of mind justifies the hope of his recovery. All unite in wishing that God will protect both the Emperor and the Crown Prince."

WALRIKE RUMORS.

BERLIN, December 6.—There is a rumor here that Russia is collecting a military force along the Austrian frontier. This rumor has revived the feeling of uneasiness concerning Russia's intentions.

Russia.

FOREIGN JOIN STOCK COMPANIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 6.—It is officially announced that a foreign joint stock company hitherto trading in Russia under licenses of the financial authorities, must obtain legal imperial licenses before May, 1888, or otherwise they will be compelled to liquidate by January, 1889.

GREECE.

ATHENS, December 6.—Mr. Triopoulos, the prime minister, has submitted to the Chamber a bill by which the government will obtain \$2,000,000 from the National and other banks for the payment of the coupons falling due on January 1.

SWITZERLAND.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

BERNE, December 6.—The National Council has elected M. Kurz of Aargau President, and M. Ruffin of Lausanne Vice-President of that body. Both are Radicals.

The Dominion.

AIRY GOODS FAILURE.

LONDON, Ontario, December 6.—Jas. Green & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are \$150,000. The failure is attributed to the suspension of the Bank of London.

Safe-Blowers Again at Work.

To-morrow 3,000 men's corkscrew suits and overcoats, made up to sell at \$12.50, will go at \$7.50—better than putting your money in a safe.

GLOBE, 305 to 715 Franklin Avenue.

ON THE INDIAN LAY.

Five Boys From the Christian Brothers Start for Texas With \$2 Cents.

A bridge policeman last night interfered with an expedition to the wild, wooly and untamed West in the interest of the peace and order of Texas and Territories. Patrolman Schumach was watching the lights along the border, and was on the lookout for the Indians who clouded that obscured the moon at twilight, thinking of morning and hot coffee, when he observed five boys whose feet were carrying them toward Illinois. It was then 10 o'clock, and knowing from early experience that the Indians were not far off, he stopped them. They were inclined to evade him, but he was not to be outwitted. He was a man of his word, and to make sure of his intention to make a change, says Representative Mason, who had been a member of the Indiana delegation to the Indiana delegation relative to his candidacy for the office of Clerk. In all of these statements he was corroborated by Representative Hartman and other Indiana Democratic representatives.

The Wool Men's Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—At a joint conference of representative wool men, who were assembled to formulate a committee to be appointed to formulate the views and wishes of the convention with respect to the tariff as it affects the wool industry, and to devise some plan of action upon which the various delegations may unite for the common good. The following named delegates were appointed as such committee: Mr. Henry T. Thompson, Chicago; J. Sherman Hall, Chicago; Edward Mellor, Philadelphia; Edward Green, New York; James C. K. Morris, Louisville; Mr. John C. Robertson, the Clerk of the House; Mr. John C. Clark, the Clerk of the Senate; Mr. John C. G. Morrison, the Clerk of the Indiana delegation.

A Missing Steamer All Right.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 6.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Sheboygan, Mich., says the missing steamer Gilchrist was last seen at 10:30 this morning, en route to Milwaukee, bound for Sheboygan. The Alvernon, which she cast adrift in a storm and which succeeded in reaching Sheboygan safe and sound, was in sight of Milwaukee when the Gilchrist was last seen. The Alvernon had gone to Milwaukee and was bound for Sheboygan.

Lamar's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.— Senator courtesy which usually led to the confirmation of a confirmation, without reference to a committee when a Senator or ex-Senator has been nominated to any other office, has never prevailed in respect to nominations to positions on the Bench of the Supreme Court. The last nomination that Mr. Lamar made was that of Mr. Conkling, who had been out of the Senate a much shorter period than that of Mr. Lamont. The Committee on the Judiciary and reported back. He was confirmed by a vote of 45 to 1. The nominations sent to the Senate to-day will not be formally laid before the body until the committees are formed.

Senate Committee Cancuses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The Caucus Committee of both parties in the Senate held meetings this morning and began their work of arranging representation upon the regular and standing committees of the Senate. It is not possible, though hardly probable, that the majority side will be completed to-morrow.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—After the reading of the journal in the Senate to-day the presiding officer asked whether it was the pleasure of the Senate to proceed with the usual morning business. Mr. Harris suggested that bills and memoranda be introduced and read. Mr. Hoar opposed the proposition, stating that it was an ancient custom of the Senate not to enter upon any ordinary business until the beginning of the session.

That was a mark of respect due from the legislature to the executive. He therefore moved a recess for half an hour. The motion was agreed to.

"Yes," said the witness, "I know it well. I was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and was again placed in Boston, and identified and received advice from Hopkins to Irwin, Green & Co., notifying them of a credit of \$25,000.

TWO HUNDRED more free crayons. The first cost so much to make we sold them at \$100. GLOBE, 305 to 715 Franklin Avenue.

Dangerous Banks.

Don't rely on them—2,000 suits and overcoats for young men, up to 18 years, at \$25; splendid quality suits and overcoats; same sizes sold elsewhere for \$10, at \$5 and \$7.50. GLOBE, 305 to 715 Franklin Avenue.

TERRELL DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Wealthy Citizen of Wichita, Kan., Kill His Wife and Suicides.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WICHITA, Kan., December 6.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning, J. E. Johnston, a wealthy citizen, killed his wife and then committed suicide. The weapon used was a .38-calibre revolver he was the same with which he shot himself during the summer, which shooting he claimed to be quite accidental, but in view of his attempt to suicide, he was not likely to be successful.

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The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The proceedings of the House this morning were opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Mills' Condition.

AGUUSTA, Me., December 6.—Gov. Bowdell passed a restless night, but this morning his symptoms were more favorable. His physician says there is no danger at present.

Maguire's Expectorant Syrup.

Certain cure for coughs and bronchial complaints.

Alton Atoms.

Dr. and Mrs. Bateman of the Hotel Madison are now at Jefferson. They have determined to give their hall in Turner Hall.

Fulton Seely is to be the leader and trainer of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

Most of the macadam on Eighth street, between Alby and Easton, has been washed away.

Considerable ground was washed away on the hillside streets by the heavy rains of Saturday night.

The object is to be made in the Council to compel the street companies to run earlier cars down from the City Hall.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

President Sadi-Carnot, in an interview with M. Clemenceau, to-day insisted upon the necessity of union of all the Republicans in the Chambers, first to show

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE BY THE PRESIDENT.

L. Q. C. Lamar to Be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Col. Vilas Secretary of the Interior, Don M. Dickinson Postmaster-General and Charles S. Fairchild Secretary of the Treasury—Other Nominations—Clark Clark in Hot Water—Proceedings in Congress.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo.,
as second-class mail matter.]TERMS OF THE DAILY.
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning. \$10.00
Six months. \$5.00
Three months. \$2.50
By the week (delivered to subscriber). \$1.00
Monthly Edition, by mail, per year. \$1.00
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by re-reporting the same to this office by postal card.THE WEEKLY.
One year, postage paid. \$1.00
Six months. \$0.50
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressedPOST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

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HIGH-WATER MARK, 54,420.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1887.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIA—Kings in "Richard III."
QUEEN—"Love's Labour's Lost."
PROFLY—Linda Egan in "Our Angel."
POET—"Mixed Pickles."
STANDARD—"Nobody's Claim."
CABIN—Novelty Company.MATINEES—TO-MORROW.
MANHATTAN—New York.
PARIS—Linda Egan in "Our Angel."
POET—"Mixed Pickles."
STANDARD—"Nobody's Claim."

The indications for twenty-four hours commencing at 3 p.m. to-day for Missouri are: Colder, fair weather; fresh variable winds, generally southwardly, followed on Wednesday by warm, southeasterly winds.

HOW THE NEWS COMES.

The telegraph service of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH on Sunday, December 4, contained 57,936 words received as follows: Words. 25,722
Specials in office. 25,722
Leased wire. 12,900
By messenger. 6,003
Other sources. 10,221
Total. 57,936

The message is short enough to be read and long enough to be admired.

The issue is now squarely made between tariff reform and protection to monopolies.

This is the Prohibitionists' day for crowning, and they should be excused for feeling very good.

Our esteemed morning contemporaries may find it to their advantage to use the POST-DISPATCH to-night in reprinting the President's message.

The people will be very well satisfied with the Fifteenth Congress if it does no more than carry out the recommendations of the President's message.

RETRENCHMENT and reform are no longer vague expressions. They mean retrenchment in national expenses and reform in the tariff schedule.

Our thanks are hereby extended to President CLEVELAND for his courtesy in confirming our report of his message as published in our issue of yesterday.

DEMOCRATIC Congressmen should concede to their Republican colleagues the monopoly of opposition to the scheme of revenue reform and tariff reduction.

The Republican organs may be expected to raise the "free-trade" howl against the President's message. But in the language of the message it is "irrelevant."

It is clearly the President's purpose to make recommendations to Congress in special messages as the various topics requiring his attention come up for consideration.

If the President makes any enemies by his efforts for reduction of taxation and reform of the tariff his party will have cause to "love him for the enemies he has made."

The wool-growers and wool-manufacturers want to raise the tariff on wool; but the wool-wearers, representing a large majority of all the people, are stubbornly opposed to the scheme.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Prohibition in any State is constitutional. This is a bit of encouragement that should have some effect in strengthening the Prohibition party and increasing the number of its supporters.

JUDGE BOND of the United States Circuit Court in Virginia is learning something about constitutional law and States' rights from the Supreme Court. His action in imprisoning State officers for executing State laws is shown to be clearly indefensible.

With every Justice on the Supreme Bench appointed by Republican Presidents, the current of Supreme Court decisions for years past seems to suggest that Appomattox rather strengthened than weakened State Rights by removing the handicap of Nullification and Secession.

We would think that the ladies in Spain diplomatically have been in against But they knew some-

thing of the character of the enemy they have aroused. But it appears that they did not, and that they were even foolish enough to suppose that the great statesman whose genius and abilities have for years defied the attacks of the ablest wisest and strongest of European Ministers and Cabinets could be defeated by a cowardly intrigue in which the trump card was a forgery certain of detection. The fate of VON ARNIM should have been a warning to these amateur diplomats of petticoats, and it is very certain that the result of their foolish interference in state affairs will be the political ruin of their equally foolish husbands.

THE MESSAGE.

Yesterday when our contemporaries were announcing that the forthcoming annual message would be a ponderous and bulky document of over 22,000 words, the POST-DISPATCH published an accurate outline of the exceedingly brief and lucid message first published in full in these columns to-day.

It is Mr. CLEVELAND makes a commendable departure from custom, by confining his remarks to "the one thing needful," the topic uppermost in the public mind, the foremost duty of those entrusted with the public welfare, the getting rid of a mischievous surplus by a reduction of the history of Europe.

His statement of the situation is so clear that the simplest mind can grasp it, and his argument for the remedy he proposes is sufficiently frank and lucid to exorcise the "free trade" spook clean out of the discussion. First presenting forcibly the imperative necessity for the tax-reduction and tariff-reform which both parties have promised and the people of all parties have promised, he insists strenuously on removing the taxes from necessities and from the raw materials of manufacture rather than from luxuries, and he undertakes to show that the object can be effected by such reductions of tariff duties as will not diminish the rewards and comforts of labor nor deprive our manufacturing enterprises of proper and wholesome protection. In this connection appears the first reference in a presidential message to the pools, combinations and trusts by which tariff protection is made the means of fastening extortionate monopolies on the people, and it is suggested that Congress should relieve the masses from the onerous taxes they are forced to pay into the pockets of monopolists before reducing the taxes on luxuries paid to the Government by those who voluntarily consume them.

The practicability of Mr. CLEVELAND's scheme of tax-reduction, however, depends so much on the assent of the conflicting local interests represented in Congress that any bill which passes both houses must be a "give and take" compromise between these conflicting interests. If it is found that some of them are deaf to Mr. CLEVELAND's admonitions on the subject of putting the general welfare above all local and particular interests, and that the tobacco tax will have to go with some of the more iniquitous tariff taxes, Mr. CLEVELAND will be precluded from vetoing such a bill by what he has said of the necessity of getting rid of the surplus. He has his preference as to methods and expresses it frankly, but apparently realizes the fact that even an inferior and very objectionable method of tax-reduction is better than none.

THE POWER TO PROHIBIT.

In the Kansas and Iowa cases the United States Supreme Court has reversed Judge BREWER's decision in the United States Circuit Court, and sustained Kansas Court decisions affirming State rights to the full extent asserted by Chief JUSTICE TANEY long years ago, as regards the police power to prohibit any manufacture or sale deemed by the State Legislature inimical to the public health or morals, or to the peace and security of society. The full and exclusive authority of the State Legislature to decide what shall be prohibited on such grounds is now affirmed by the United States Supreme Court in language that emphatically rebukes a recent New York Court of Appeals' assumption in an oleomargarine case. It is also clearly settled by this decision that all property must be held and all industries conducted subject to injury or loss from the exercise of this police power, and that the infliction of such incidental injuries or losses is not a taking or a destroying of private property for public use without compensation. This disposes of the only formidably obstructive side-issue and puts the prohibition question fairly before the country, again on its merits. It will now have to be met fairly and settled on its merits without further quibbling or dallying with technicalities. It is best for all concerned, and certainly best for society at large that this disturbing question is at last presented free from all disillusions and in such a shape that politicians can no longer dodge the issue.

IT TAMES the Wild Red Man.

From the Binghamton Republican.

Close study of border history convinces us that the border Indians, in consequence of their stinginess in the frontier whisky market can do more to enthrone the angel of peace in savage breast than all the fledgling warriors Uncle Sam can turn out in an son of time.

declares that the jurisdiction of the Federal judiciary shall not extend to such cases. Thus, while four of the present eight Justices hold that the Virginia law is an impairment of a contract obligation, seven of them hold that there is no Federal remedy, and that the man who lends money to a State must rely altogether upon the State's honor for payment.

The anti-Blaire Republican papers should quit their flings at the "Blaire-or-Bust" Republicans. Such a course can have no effect on the action of the National Republican Convention; and in the event of BLAIRE's renomination, the resulting dish of boiled crow would acquire added repulsiveness from all the abuse previously heaped upon him and his supporters.

The investigation started for the purpose of finding out who sent to the Czar the forged documents bearing BISMARCK's signature is developing a sensational case of court intrigue, in which the wives of prominent officials figure conspicuously. This is nothing new in the diplomatic history of Europe.

In it Mr. CLEVELAND makes a commendable departure from custom, by confining his remarks to "the one thing needful," the topic uppermost in the public mind, the foremost duty of those entrusted with the public welfare, the getting rid of a mischievous surplus by a reduction of the history of Europe.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the early departure of the fast-mail train, advertisements for the SUNDAY MORNING POST-DISPATCH must be in the office before 9 o'clock Saturday night to insure insertion.

LODGE NOTICES.

HALL OF ST. LOUIS LODGE NO. 5, I. O. O. F.—The officers and members of St. Louis Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., will hold a special meeting Wednesday, 9 o'clock a. m., December 1, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our beloved Past Master, J. M. WILLIAMS.

W. F. PARSONS, N. G. 38

EVERY

want of man or woman is represented in our Sunday want columns.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Books-keepers.—ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Di-
patch."

WANTED—By young married man, with good busi-
ness, a position as accountant. Ad-
dress D 14, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best
of help for your line.

WANTED—Situation as German widow as working
woman, house, help to cook or sick nurse. Ad-
dress K 14, this office.

WANTED—A refined lady wishes a situation as
store, with some experience; wages no object.
Address, K 15, this office.

Housekeepers.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—Situation as cook as working
woman. Address C 16, this office.

Cooks, Etc.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—Situation as cook. Call for two days.
Address C 17, this office.

WANTED—A competent woman wants a situation
to cook. 817 N. 9th st., Mrs. Kelly. 49

WANTED—Cook's place by experienced woman
of mercantile family. Address for three days. W. 15, this office.

Laundresses.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best
of help for your line.

WANTED—Woman wants washing by the day or to
take home; good ref. 814 N. 20th st.; upstairs.

WANTED—A woman would like to get plain wash-
ing to do at home. Call on M. 1454 O'Fallon.

WANTED—By a colored woman, washing to take
home, or will go out by the day. Apply in rear
of 1316 Wash st.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—A situation as cook and gardener; can give good
references, and will work reasonably. Ad. 48, this
office.

Boys.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best
of help for 6c. per line.

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 17 to learn the
plumbing trade. Address A 15, this office. 42

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—Young man of 17, situation of any
kind or character. Address A 14, this office.

WANTED—A young man of 21 years old, can furnish
household goods; address of any kind; best of references. Adress A 15, this office.

WANTED—By a young man of 19, a situation of
any kind indoors; can speak English and German;
and a situation as an object for the drat. Ad-
dress A 15, this office.

WANTED—Situation as reporter or newspaper
man; good references; also leading Ohio Republicans
as to competency. Ad. M 15, this office. 43

WANTED—Man and woman, reliable, to tend to all
kinds of farm work; wife to do general housework
at 10c. per hour. Call or address E. C. 825 N. 9th
st., immediately.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.—ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—Persons desiring to secure a well-made
and good-fitting suit of clothes to call on Oster-
reicher's Men's Store, 112 N. 12th st.

WANTED—A drug clerk, German preferred; state
experience and salary expected. Ad. 64

WANTED—An expert book-keeper for fall set
of books at 2711 Locust st., immediately.

WANTED—A good-looking young lady to take
position in candy store. Apply Wednesday at 6
P. M. 2210 Locust st., in back of the Gibson
Building, Republican building; take elevator.

WANTED—Man and woman, reliable, to tend to all
kinds of farm work; wife to do general housework
at 10c. per hour. Call or address E. C. 825 N. 9th
st., immediately.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—First-class hands on fine silk waist-
(trimmers and finishers); none but good hands
will be given. Good wages paid to same. Miss Lona-
telle, 2211 Locust st.

Cooks, Etc.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-
Dispatch.

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and good-fitting suit of clothes to call on Oster-
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st., immediately.

Stenographers.

If you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-
Dispatch.

WANTED—Young, energetic, experienced man;
must speak English and German, write short-
hand, open a caligraph, serve as bill clerk and do
general office work. Call or address E. C. 825 N. 9th
st., immediately.

The Trades.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—Persons desiring to secure a well-made
and good-fitting suit of clothes to call on Oster-
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st., immediately.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—Good German girl for small family;
good wages paid to same. Call or address E. C. 825 N. 9th
st., immediately.

WANTED—A good German girl for general house-
work; good wages; call immediately. 26 Washington
st., city.

WANTED—Good German girl for general house-
work; good wages; call immediately. 26 Washington
st., city.

Laborers.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—Shovelers and teamsters on Bell av.,
west of Vandeventer st., at work Cook. 59

Boys.

If you want a good place the Sunday Post-
Dispatch will secure you the best of for you.

WANTED—A stout boy in an express office. 1842
Main st., near 11th st., city.

WANTED—Two boys at room R. Turner building
Wednesday.

WANTED—A strong, quiet colored boy to work
around the house for a good home and small
wages. Call 2712 Walnut st.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—Two reliable young men. Call 1424
Franklin av.

WANTED—Packer at once. Call with references.
1210 Locust st.

WANTED—Good agents or canvassers, guarantee
good money all year round. Apply Room 100,
Turner building, Keystone Watch Case Co.

WANTED—A reliable young man to work for
firm of the city; one who is acquainted
with the business, has a good record, good
references, and state style of work you can do. P. 16,
this office.

WANTED—Seven young men for steady employ-
ment to learn the trade. Our firm has
situations given when qualified, paying from \$1,000.
\$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, \$5,000, \$6,000, \$7,000,
\$8,000, \$10,000, \$12,000, \$14,000, \$16,000, \$18,000,
\$20,000. Apply Room 100, Turner building, 102 N.
Third st., take elevator.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Stenographers.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—A situation as stenographer, typewriter,
etc., by a lady. Ad. C 15, this office.

Nurses.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—A young German lady desires place to as-
sist with household sewing, etc. Ad. O 15,
this office.

WANTED—A girl wants a place to do general
house work in the West End. Apply at 146 Webster
st.

WANTED—A respectable young girl, Protestant.
A situation as house-girl in a private
family. 219 Bladie st.

No loss of time, no pain, if you see the Hickey
Patent Ankle Support. Call 609 Ringers st., St. Louis,
Mo. and you will be relieved in a day. 714 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.
Wear sprains in a day.

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States
be had at A. G. Brue's, 112 Locust st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best
of help for your line.

WANTED—Situation as German widow as working
woman, help to cook or sick nurse. Ad-
dress K 14, this office.

WANTED—A refined lady wishes a situation as
store, with some experience; wages no object.
Address E 14, this office.

Housekeepers.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—Plain dressmaking or family sewing.
Address C 16, this office.

WANTED—To sew part of the time in payment for
board or room rent. Ad. D 16, this office.

Clerks and Salesmen.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
Dispatch."

WANTED—By young married man, with good busi-
ness, a position as accountant. Ad-
dress D 14, this office.

Books-keepers.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
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WANTED—By young married man, with good busi-
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dress D 14, this office.

Cooks, Etc.

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WANTED—Situation as cook. Call for two days.
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Laundresses.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-
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WANTED—Situation to learn the retail trade of
housekeeping; good wages. Ad-
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Miscellaneous.

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Laundresses.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday

We Bake Our Own Bread and Pastries.
THE DELICATESSEN,
121 N. Fourth Street, 712 Olive Street,
716 N. Broadway.



ST. LOUIS TAKES THE LEAD
The highest prize Diamond Medal was awarded at the Eighth Annual Photographers' Convention held in Chicago, August 9th and 10th.
E. W. GUERNER,
1127 Washington Av.

AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

CITY NEWS.

Handsome Inlaid Paint-Boxes, 75c.
All complete. Dolls at just half what others ask. Elegant, big washable dolls, 75c. Doll heads, French blonde, curled-hair, movable eyes, 75c. Crawford's.

DECEMBER 6.

PRIVATE mafers skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeir, 814 Pine st.

DR. WHITFIELD, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscipline, indulgence. Call or write.

REDUCED INTEREST.

Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce Building Proposes Reorganization.

E. S. ROWE, Trustee under the first mortgage of the Chamber of Commerce Association of their building, has issued a circular to bondholders for a readjustment of the mortgage. This mortgage consisted of \$80,000 twenty-year bonds and sixty-five \$1,000 six-year bonds dated January 1, 1878, with 6 per cent interest. Under the provisions of the mortgage twenty-eight of the short bonds were to bear interest at 6 per cent and of the thirty-seven unpaid, matured January 1, 1884. The association being in default, the trustee has agreed to accept payment of \$1,000 of the bonds. They have not been fit to foreclose. However, the changes in the business section of the city have made it difficult to find a suitable for the purpose and reduced its income until its rents amount to only \$74,000 a year. The gross income for the year ending January 1, 1887, was \$702. Taxes, insurance and expenses cost at least \$30,000 a year, leaving \$44,000 a year to pay interest and principal. The expenses of repairs to the building are necessary. New elevators are greatly needed. On January 1 the trustees will have on hand \$16,000.

Mr. Rowe proposes that for the 6 per cent provided for in the mortgage the bondholders be allowed to receive 5 per cent interest due January 1. When the necessary repairs, costing about \$15,000, have been made, the trustee will be entitled to receive 6 per cent, the net income exceeding 5 per cent is to be divided pro rata among the holders of the bonds. The trustee has agreed to this plan, Mr. Rowe asks the bondholders to send their bonds to the Boatmen's Bank that the coupons may be stamped. The Merchants' Exchange is the owner of six of these bonds.

BOYS' SUITS MADE TO ORDER FOR \$10, \$12 AND \$15.

SEE THE GOODS FROM WHICH WE ARE MAKING BOYS' SUITS TO ORDER FROM FOR \$10, \$12 AND \$15.

MILLS & AVERILL, S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine.

A TRAIN ROBBER PLEADS GUILTY.

Captured a Bad Man—A Heavy Fine—Embezzler Arrested—Texas Topic.

WACO, December 6.—A gang of robbers, last evening, was captured by Thos. Jones, alias Montgomery, to the charge of robbing the Texas Pacific train at Gordon. He was sentenced to five years at hard labor. He had figured in several robberies of late years.

EL PASO, December 6.—Joseph Wright, under indictment at Tucson, as an accessory in the Waco robbery, was arrested last evening by a Deputy United States Marshal. He was traveling under the name of Wilson. His trial is set for January 1.

PALESTINE, December 6.—W. H. Springfield, a detective, is on trial here for balaclava. He is one of the officers of the Palestine Police. Wm. Beischer was last evening fined \$1,000 for a savage assault upon Leon Sims.

AUSTIN, December 6.—A negro named Hopper, who had purchased for \$200 a case by Capt. J. W. Day, brother-in-law of the Driftless.

DRIFTLESS, December 6.—J. E. McNeven, station agent of the Mexican International at Maratossa, has been arrested for deserting his post and carrying of some of the company's funds. Some portion of the money was recovered.

For Christmas Gifts, 200 PLATED BUTTER DISHES, \$3.50 to \$10. Mermad & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th & Locust.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE—Nice Point Raised—Fatal Railroad Collision—Illustrated Items.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Leonidas Hamlin, a wealthy furniture manufacturer, disappeared mysteriously a week ago and his whereabouts have not yet been discovered. He was last seen on a street car going toward his factory to pay off the men.

DETROIT, December 6.—Testimony is being taken here in a suit against the Wabash Railroad for injuries sustained by being pushed off a car by a brakeman. The injured man had no right to push him.

DETROIT, December 6.—A freight train collision occurred last evening at Amboy. Carl Wood, the engineer, was killed.

Redding's, Koop, trading art dealers. The place for Christmas gifts. 1000 Olive street.

THE CASES DROPPED.

Close of the Wyandotte Wrecking Prose- cution—Fatal Burns—Missouri Matters.

KANSAS CITY, December 6.—The Wyandotte train-wrecking prosecution is ended, the assessors against Hobart, Greer, Michael Leary and G. J. Lloyd being dismissed by the State. Lloyd, however, was still held under a bond for throwing a switch at Bapamoo.

LEBANON, December 6.—Wm. Rogers, residing near Competition, was killed last night by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was cleaning.

CORALIA, December 6.—Miss Jessie Gooding, daughter of the ex-sheriff, died last evening from the effects of the burns, her clothing fire at an open grate.

More good reading in the SUNDAY Post- DISPATCH than in any other newspaper in the

MENGES AND MORTON.

THE PETITION THEY WILL FILE WITH THE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

A Scheme to Revive Respect For the Reserve Law of the National Agreement, Which is Now Dead. Letter—Sullivan, Glass—Jen, Garney's Backers Make a Bold Proposition—Big Winnings on the Turf—Sporting News and Notes.

Mr. Menges of the Western Association Kansas City Club left here last night for Cincinnati and will attend the meeting of the Association there to-morrow. The meeting of the Arbitration Committee to-morrow, will be followed to-night by Messrs. Von der Ahe, Sharig and Secretary Minson of the local club. In Cincinnati Mr. Menges will be met by Sam Morton of the Chicago Western Association Club and they will make a joint petition to the Arbitration Committee, asking the latter body to pass a resolution "recognizing" the Western Association. In other words, Messrs. Morton and Menges will ask that the American Association and the National League have, in the future, the same amount of respect for the reserve lists of the Western Association as will be given to the reserve lists of each other. Under the national agreement the reserve lists of all the leagues and associations under the protection of the national agreement are mutually recognized and respected, but this rule has been a dead letter for a long time. Messrs. Menges and Morton are particularly interested in having this protection assume a certain amount of reality. President Byrne of the Brooklyn Club is the Chairman of the Arbitration Committee and there is no doubt at all that the desired result will be obtained. The petition of the committee will be ratified by the Association and the League.

The Identity of the eighth club, which will fill the place now held by the sale and disbandment of the old Metropolitan Club, Mr. Von der Ahe could or would say nothing when asked to do.

AN IRON FIRE-ESCAPE.

Which Judge Normile Wanted and Coronor Frazer Would Not Have.

Judge J. C. Normile of the Criminal Court is determined that the city shall not be deprived of his valuable services if the expenditure of the public's money will save his life.

The Judge of the Criminal Court has the power to make any necessary expenditures in his court-room and Judge Normile has availed himself of this privilege by making extensive alterations in the east end of the Four Court building. All these improvements or alterations have been made with a view to protecting his life. First he concluded that a plaster ceiling was dangerous, as a piece of plaster could fall and injure him, or even cause his death. He sent an agent to induce him to go on exhibition at a salary. He was first refused. The judge then had the ceiling removed and a corrugated iron ceiling substituted in its place. A gang of men were set at work to tear down the unsafe plaster ceiling. This was a difficult task, as the ceiling was high up, and the judge was not available for that purpose, but they proved unavailing. The ceiling was too firm. Chisels, hammers and picks were used to no avail. After days of hard labor the gang of workmen finally succeeded in getting the ceiling down, and the corrugated iron ceiling was substituted for it.

Things then moved along smoothly enough until one Monday about noon or two days ago. The judge happened to be in a private room in the extreme east end of the building, just above the private office of the Judge. The room was filled with smoke, and he was compelled to leave it, as it was evident that his life was in danger. He did not kill him outright. No sooner did he come out than he was met by a number of men who had been sent to him to take him to a safe place. He had been sent to the west, six inches deep, packed hard by iron by the continual pressure of his feet—the scene of his suffering was too much to bear. He was then carried to a week overcomes his scruples. He was poor and he needed constant attention. He had been sent to the west, six inches deep, packed hard by iron by the continual pressure of his feet—the scene of his suffering was too much to bear. He was then carried to a week overcomes his scruples. He was poor and he needed constant attention. 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